

## 疆堇属的归并

庄璇 苏志云

(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明 650204)

**摘要** 本文引述了疆堇属 (*Roborowskia* Batalin) 自建立以来存在的不同意见。通过对实际材料的观察、解剖, 对疆堇作了重新描述, 纠正其重大特征的错误, 在此基础上, 确定疆堇不能独立为一个属, 而是紫堇属的一个种, 并建立紫堇属的一个新组——疆堇组。

**关键词** 疆堇; 疆堇属; 紫堇属; 疆堇组

## ON THE REDUCTION OF ROBOROWSKIA BATALIN

ZHUANG Xuan(H.CHUANG), SU Zhi-Yun

(Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming 650204)

**Abstract** There were two different views about the status of the monotypic genus *Roborowskia* Batalin, since it was established in 1893 based upon the Roborowski's collection from Kunlun mountain. As far as it has been treated as an endemic genus of China by some botanists without regard to the advices of Hutchinson (1921), Lidèn (1986), and so on. They had ever pointed out that it is perhaps not distinguishable from *Corydalis* and had better to be a section of *Corydalis*. Unfortunately they probably had no chance to see the specimens, as it too difficult to find. It was said that it was rediscovered only once in 1940 except Roborowski did. Their opinion only based upon the Batalin's description and didn't have a effective correction, so they couldn't persuade some botanists to accept their point of view. This question puzzled all botanists till now, when he deals with the genus. It is just lately that we got enough topotype specimens to revise the genus. By looking into the specimens, we find that Batalin's description is unfair or even wrong. He wrote in his description that it is defferent from *Corydalis* by its woody at the base, the flower as solitary, the scapose without bracts, and the fruit with the style to fall together with one of the valves. In fact, it is ture of the woody base and falling pattern of the style described by Batalin, but the inflorescence with 2—4 flowers and with lanceolate bract under each flower. The flowers with a short saccate calcar and with two remarkable calyces which is about 7—8 mm long and 1 mm late. By the characters, it should be replaced into a section of *Corydalis* which relates to Sect.*Strictae* Fedde ex Wendelbo.

Sect. *Roborowskia* (Batalin) H. Chuang et Z. Y. Su differs from Sect. *Strictae* by its pinnate leaves, larger bracts and calyx, subglobose capsules and unique stigma which is depress and shallow with smooth top, its lateral bases decurrent downward and near the style. Their distributional area is the same to.

**Key words** *Roborowskia mira*; *Roborowskia*; *Corydalis*; Sect. *Roborowskia*

疆堇属只有疆堇 (*R. mira* Batalin) 一种, 为罂粟科特产于中亚至我国新疆的单种属, 帝俄时代 (Initials) Batalin 于 1893 年, 据 Roborowski 等人于 1890 年在昆仑山北坡采得的数量很少的高山植物而建立的。其外形极似 *Corydalis* DC., Batalin 之所以另立一属是基于它“花单生于花葶上, 无苞片, 果瓣革质, 花柱随一果瓣脱落”等特征。无疑 Batalin 所发现的是一个好种, 然而作为一个单型属, 由于稀少的材料仅保存于圣彼德堡 (即列宁格勒) 科马洛夫植物研究所内, 几乎无人对它再作过深入研究。因此, 一些学者至今仍沿用, 如 Fedde 在 Engl. et Prantl., Pfl.-fam. (1936) 中收入本属, Ryberg (1960) 虽指出对该属知之甚少却未提出异议, “中国高等植物图鉴” (1972) 也把本属收入检索表中, 而另一些学者也只能根据原描述提出一些不同意见, 如 Hutchinson (1921) 指出: “疆堇属可能无法与紫堇属区分开, 因为紫堇属的体态存在相当大的变异幅度”, Lidèn (1986) 把这个好种列为“未定位置的种”, 并指出: “疆堇也许是紫堇属的一个组”。近年来, 青藏考察队在新疆采得产地模式标本数号, 我们在深入研究这些标本之后, 发现 Batalin 的描述不仅不详尽, 甚至存在不少错误, 他对疆堇花序和苞片的记载是失实的, 而对萼片和柱头等重要特征又无记载, 鉴于它与紫堇属的区别特征已不复存在, 因此不能独立为一个属, 但它又不同于已知的紫堇属各组, 显然将它降为紫堇属的一个组——疆堇组 Sect. *Roborowski* 是合适的。

疆堇组近于 Sect. *Strictae* Fedde ex Wendelbo, 区别是本组叶羽状分裂, 苞片和萼片较大, 柱头圆钝微凹, 基部下延, 无乳突, 蒴果近球形, 后一组叶二回羽状分裂, 柱头横向椭圆形, 具 6—10 个乳突, 蒴果线形或长圆形。

**Corydalis** DC. Sect. *Roborowskia* (Batalin) H. Chuang et Z. Y. Su, stat. nov. — Genus *Roborowskia* Batalin in Act. Hort. Petrop. 13:91. 1893; J. Hutchinson in Roy Bot. Gard. Kew 3:109. 1921; Fedde in Engl. et Prantl., Pfl.-fam. Aufl. II / 17b:136. 1936; Mans Ryberg in Act. Hort. Berg. Band 19(4):198. 1960; “中国高等植物图鉴” 2:1116. 1972, in clavi; 新疆植物检索表 2:341, 图版 14, f. 1—3. 1982; Lidèn in Opera Bot. 88:28. 1986, in nota.

Sectio insignis, foliis pinnatisectis, floribus flavis cum calcaribus breviter saccatis, sepalis longissimis (usque ad 7—8 mm longis, circ. 1 mm latis), stigmatibus depressis, apice paene laevigatis, utroque latere decurrentibus, basi prope stylum, stylis longioribus (ad 1 cm longis) cum 1 valvis fructus lapsis, capsulis subglobois e basi dehiscentibus, quarum valvis coriaceis, a sectionibus nobis notis bene distincta.

Huic valde affinis est Sect. *Strictae* Fedde ex Wendelbo, differt foliis pinnatisectis (in illa bipinnatisectis), bractis atque sepalis majoribus, stigmatibus depressis utroque latere

decurrentibus non papillatis (in illa transverse ellipticis 6—10-papillatis), capsulis subglobosis (in illa linearibus vel oblongis).

Type: *Corydalis mira* (Batalin) C.Y.Wu et H.Chuang

*Corydalis mira* (Batalin) C.Y.Wu et H.Chuang, comb. nov. descri. emend., fig.1.



图 1. 疆堇 *Corydalis mira* (Batalin) C.Y.Wu et H.Chuang

1. 植株; 2. 叶; 3. 花序; 4. 苞片; 5. 萼片; 6. 下花瓣; 7. 内花瓣; 8. 雄蕊;  
9. 雌蕊; 10. 果; 11. 种子。(曾孝濂绘)

Suffrutex 2—10 cm altus. Radix lignescens; rhizoma polycephalum lignescens, vaginis induviatis imbricatis anguste lanceolatis coriaceis dense obtectum. Caulis scapiformis, efoliatis vel basi unifoliatis. Folia basalia numerosa densiora, laminis ambitu anguste ovatis vel oblongis, 2—3.5 cm longis, 1—1.5 cm latis, pinnatisectis; petiolis 1—3 cm longis basi longivaginatibus; foliolis 3—4-jugis, saepe superioribus

oppositis inferioribus alternis, terminatis obovatis vel anguste obovatis, ceteris ovatis vel ellipticis, omnibus 2—7 mm longis, 1.5—3 mm latis, apice obtusis basi cuneatis, integris vel 2—4-partitis, utrimque glabris glaucis, crassiusculis. Folia caulina basilibus similaria. Inflorescentia racemosa terminalis 1—2.5 cm longa, floribus 2—4; bracteae lanceolatae 5—7 mm longae, 1.2—1.8 mm latae, apice caudatae basi truncatae integrae; pedicelli 1—2 cm longi. Flores flavi; sepala lineari-triangularia 7—8 mm longa, apice longe caudata, basi circ. 1 mm lata fimbriata; petalum superius 1.7—1.8 cm longum, limbo apice acuminato recurvato, dorso humiliter cristato, crista paulo infra apicem adscendente ad medium limbi paulatim evanescente, calcari breviter saccato, circ. 3—5 mm longo 2 mm crasso; petalum inferius 1.4—1.6 cm longum, limbo apice obtuso curvato, crista paulo infra apicem adscendente, ad infimum limbi paulatim evanescente, ungue limbo subaequilongum; petala interiora 1—1.2 cm longa, apice rotundata mucronata, dorso humiliter cristata, unguibus quam limbis brevioribus; stamina 7.6—8.6 mm longa, appendice crassa  $1/2$  calcaris penducente; pistillum 9—10 mm longum, ovario ovoideo vel subgloboso circ. 1 mm longo, stylo lineare 8—9 mm longo, apice curvato, stigmate depresso, apice paene laevagato, utroque latere decurrente, basi prope stylum. Capsula subglobosa, diam. 7—8 mm valvis coriaceis a basi ad apicem dehiscentibus; stylus persistens usque ad 1 cm longus cum 1 valvis fructus lapsis. Semina 9—11, subreniformia vel suborbiculata, circ. 2 mm longa, nigra nitida, carunculis pileatis albis membranaceis.

Xingjian (新疆): Shace (莎车), 22.Jul. 1987, Qinghai-Xizang Exp. (青藏队) 87-676, ad rupes Montium, fl.flavis, fr.viridis, alt. 3000 m; Yecheng (叶城), 7.Aug.1987, Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 87-961, ad rupes Montium, fl.flavis, fr.viridis, alt. 2600m; ibid.17.Jul.1989, Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 89-5124, in scopulis humidis prope rivulos, fl.flavis, fr.viridis, alt. 2800 m; Pishan (皮山), 7.Jun.1988, Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 88-2415, ad rupes Montium, fl.flavis, alt. 2800—3000 m; ibid.18. Jun.1988, Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 88-3656, in fissuris rupium, fl.flavis, alt. 3250 m.

致谢 本文承吴征镒教授审阅并提出修改意见; 青海生物所借阅本种标本; 曾孝濂先生绘图。